

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1884.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—J. J. Apple.
First District—J. W. Ostrander.
Second District—D. C. Van Drent.
Third District—Joseph Elam.
Fourth District—John Roca.
Fifth District—E. W. Anderson.
Sixth District—D. C. Jones.
Seventh District—W. H. Poon.
Eighth District—Cassius Anderson.
Ninth District—R. L. Brown.

It begins to occur to many democrats that there is some magnetism in Blaine. The republicans will do the democracy a special favor this fall. They will beat Cleveland.

Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, a prominent democrat of Brooklyn, New York, has joined the republican procession.

Dakota is the only territory that pays a revenue to the postoffice department and there are only ten states that do.

Ohio will shake hands with Maine on the 14th proximo, and it will be a cordial shake in honor of republican victory.

A lie never hurts the man at whom it is directed, and that is why Blaine is running stronger than ever in this campaign.

This is a great country for killing off democratic candidates for the presidency. Very soon another will be added to the list of the slain.

When one looks over the list of those who want Blaine to withdraw, he will find that they are all democrats and that they are badly frightened.

When the democrats put several faces on their platform, they intended to bait for fools, but they have found out that they are fishing in the wrong country.

The Boston bolt is too subtle to attract have become tired of training with the democratic crew, and have again found piece of mind and consolation in the republican party.

Mulligan is more of a conspicuous character in this campaign than Cleveland. The democrats think more of him than they do of the reform governor, and all they have for him are empty promises.

General Dan Sickles, the great war democrat and brave soldier, says that Cleveland is an intensely ignorant man and says he can't be elected. General Sickles seems to know Cleveland pretty well.

Two German Americans were walking down Chestnut street, Philadelphia, one day this week, talking politics. One of them said: "Cleveland! Who is he? Vat is he? Vat has he done? Nodding. He is an excuse."

Mr. Conkling is one of the most eloquent men not on the stump for Blaine.—Chicago Herald.

It seems that Mr. Thurman is one of the most eloquent men not on the stump for Cleveland.

Twenty-two thousand men are building ships in the United States. Twenty-two millions of dollars are the shipbuilders' capital. Forty million dollars a year is the product. And in the transportation trade employ nearly 2,000,000 people or half as many as in all our manufactures. And all this could not be with democratic free trade.

For the first time in this campaign, the democrats have made a point for Hendricks—a small point, to be sure, but a point nevertheless. He was found the other day sitting on a stool at a railway depot, eating a railway sandwich.

A man who can eat a railway sandwich without complaint is entitled to something more substantial than a democratic nomination to the vice presidency.

When Mr. Blaine stood before the enthusiastic thousands at the Syracuse fair on Thursday, he said:

"There is no year in the history of the United States in which, through all its borders, the agriculturist has been rejoiced as he does this year. There is no politics in agriculture. We meet, therefore, on the agricultural fair ground, if nowhere else, on the broad plane of American citizenship, which is a much higher title than democrat or republican."

When Mr. Cleveland stood before the Elmira agricultural society, he said:

"The soil remains in its place, and can not be carried away."

Mr. Blaine's engagements in Ohio have been arranged by the State Republican committee in this shape: He will enter the state Friday, September 26, by the way of Ashtabula and Painesville, to Cleveland; thence by way of Ellyria, Norwalk and Fremont to Toledo; thence to Sandusky via Fostoria; thence to Dayton via Tiffin, Kenton, Bellefontaine, Urbana and Springfield; thence to Cincinnati via Hamilton; thence via Xenia to Columbus; thence to Beloit via Newark and Janesville, passing out of the state October 4. He will spend one night in Cleveland, Sunday in Toledo, Monday night at Sandusky, Tuesday night at Dayton, Wednesday and Thursday at Cincinnati, Friday night at Columbus and Saturday at Beloit. When he finishes this programme, Ohio will be ready to give just about 25,000 republican majority.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

The most important suit ever instituted in this country was begun in New

York city on Monday last, in the United States circuit court. It is to decide who is the inventor of the telephone—Daniel Drawbaugh, of Pennsylvania, or Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington. Drawbaugh was formerly a carpenter by trade, and was considered cranky in the Cumberland Valley where he lived. He claims to have invented the speaking telephone as far back as 1860. At one time he answered 1,735 questions of a scientific character, and though he is a man without education, he showed himself to be a perfect wonder.

The Bell telephone company begins suit against the People's telephone company—Drawbaugh being interested in the latter—for an infringement on the Bell patents. It will be a hard-fought case because the amount of money is enormous. It is estimated that the profits on the telephone business of the country are equal to 6 per cent on one hundred million dollars, and this will show the importance of the suit now in progress to decide who should reap this enormous benefit.

Ex-Senator Conkling is one of the attorneys for the Bell telephone company, and Senator Edmunds is the principal attorney for Mr. Drawbaugh.

CAN'T WIPE IT OUT.

Last week Thomas A. Hendricks went to Ohio to make a speech. When he reached Hamilton where he made a speech and tried to cover up his war record, he found a lot of cards circulated through the city, with the following facts on it:

Who is Tom Hendricks?
1. Before the war he was in favor of making Kansas a slave state, and extending slavery over the northwest.
2. During the war he left his home because the minister preached a loyal sermon.

3. He bitterly denounced Lincoln's abolitionism.
4. He said the enlistment of "piggies" is an insult every proud man will resist.
5. He assisted in organizing treasonable secret societies; one in Butler county.

6. He denounced Lincoln for issuing the emancipation proclamation.
7. He was one of three senators to vote for a proposition that colored men could not vote unless worth \$500.

8. Such was his notorious traitorous record that Indiana soldiers blessed him off the platform at a banquet to General Sherman.

This man comes to Butler county now to tell ex-soldiers and others how to vote.

Mr. Hendricks did not attempt to answer the charges printed on the card, for the reason that every word on it is true. But that card does not contain a tithe of the damaging record of Mr. Hendricks. He was bold in his disloyalty and did not fail to stab the government when an opportunity came about. In no campaign should the name of such a man be attached to the American flag.

THE MAN OF BRAINS.

Mr. Blaine's reception at all the towns and cities he has visited in the last week were worthy of the man, the places, and the occasion. The popular leader of the great party whose candidate he is, has been nothing but the wildest demonstration along the line of his triumphal march. Cheers and plaudits coming from spontaneous enthusiasm, greet him at every railway station.

He is received everywhere with a welcome so hearty and with demonstrations so imposing, that it can be said that no other candidate for the presidency has ever had the honor to witness a more enthusiastic and popular uprising of the people.

But there is something beside blaring streets and streaming banners and strains of music and the cheering multitudes that demand notice in Mr. Blaine's great march through the east on his way westward. We have reference to his short speeches. There is not an orator in this country, not a public speaker on the continent, who can more appropriately address such courses as assemble at railway stations to welcome a statesman, than Mr. Blaine. His knowledge of local history is wonderful. Read his brief speeches at the towns and cities along the inspiring journey he made through central New York. See how remarkably appropriate they were. As a rule, each one contained some little historical reference which made the address for that particular place of more than special interest.

Mr. Blaine is as apt and strong in his branch of public speaking as he is in discussing the great questions which concern the nation. He never loses for appropriate words and appropriate ideas, and in these respects his speeches are as profitable as they are interesting.

Mr. Blaine's knowledge of history is remarkably extensive. Probably there is no man in America who more thoroughly acquainted with the history of municipalities, states, and the nation, than Mr. Blaine. His knowledge in that direction is truly wonderful. It will be remembered that a few years ago Mr. Blaine was invited to deliver an address at a fair at Minneapolis. He was invited simply as a "drawing card," and little thought had been given as to what he would say. The day came and the man from Maine took the stand, and facing him were all the way from 15,000 to 20,000 people. His strong voice rang over the vast multitude, and at once he riveted the attention of his thousands of hearers. The speech was not only a piece of consummate oratory but in historical points it was beyond anything that had ever been heard in Minnesota. He took up the history of the state, and of the two great cities—St. Paul and Minneapolis—the reminiscences of the old pioneers then living, and described the general character of the soil of the state, and gave many valuable and interesting statistics regarding the products of the state and the cities that were new even to the public men of Minnesota, and of rare interest to the people who had assembled on the fair grounds. He told them more in one hour about Minnesota and what it had

done and what it could do than they ever knew before, or ever notice. Beside that, many who bolted would have known had not Mr. Blaine given them an important lesson in local history.

These facts show that the republican candidate is a man of vast resources and of wide information. He is the foremost of our public men in historical knowledge and will make a president that the whole people, irrespective of party, will learn to admire.

ENTHUSIASM THE VOTERS.

Some Great Meetings at Which Big Guns Boomed.

The Contest All Along the Line Proceeding with Much Enthusiasm—Summary of the News of the Day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Mr. Blaine left for Buffalo on Thursday morning for the purpose of visiting the fair. At that time he was driven around the grounds and had reached the grand stand, where he made a short speech, in which he said: "There are no politics in agriculture. (Applause.) The crop for Democrat and for Republican is alike good or bad, the need of product is alike to Democrat and to Republican. We must, therefore, on the agricultural fair ground, if nowhere else, on the broad plane of American citizenship, which is a much higher title than Democrat or Republican." His reception was enthusiastic.

Referring to the special train called out for Buffalo at 1:30 p. m. At every station on the route there were gatherings of people desirous of seeing the Maine statesman, and as the train passed through the villages it was greeted with cheers. At Auburn, Cayuga, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, Clinton Springs, and Canandaigua, short stops were made and large gatherings were present. The people cheered loudly, and the train was greeted with the waving of flags and the blowing of whistles.

At the latter place several delegations of citizens, committees, etc., from Rochester, boarded the train as it left the depot. The train to Rochester was a fast one, and it was not long before it was in the city.

At 5 p. m. the train arrived at the depot in Rochester. Mr. Blaine appeared the next day, and he was met by a large crowd of people. He was met by a large crowd of people. He was met by a large crowd of people.

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cause of good government. I believe that the voters of the country are fully alive to the necessity of installing an administration of public affairs which shall be truly their own, not only because it is the result of their choice, but because its selected representatives are directly from the body of the people, and are imbued with the people's thoughts and sentiment.

They are tired, I think, of a rule so long continued that has bred and fostered a class standing between them and their political action, and whose interests in affairs and with partisan zeal and the advancement of personal advantage.

Let us remind the people that if they seek to make their public servants feel their direct responsibility to them, their objects will not be accomplished by a blind adherence to a party which has grown arrogant with long continued power.

Let us impress upon the people that the issue involved in the pending canvass is the establishment of a pure and honest administration of their government.

Let us show them the way to this, and warn them against any cunningly designed effort to lead them into other paths of irrelevant discussion.

With these considerations before them, and with an earnest presentation of our claims, the confidence of the people and of their responsibility, we need not fear the result of their intelligent action.

Yours very truly,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

The Situation in Ohio.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Times' Cincinnati special says: There is no very remarkable unanimity in the people of Ohio in respect of political preferences. The two great parties do not seem to answer their desire for a reform, but are each engaged in a struggle for the introduction of real or alleged reforms.

There are no republicans, of course, and the Democrats, of course, and the Greenbackers, the Independent, the Anti-Monopolists, and the so-called workingmen.

There are no less than four tickets to represent all these elements. One might fancy that four tickets would be insufficient to cover so much moral and political territory, but owing to a scarcity of transportation, four tickets, labeled respectively Democrat, Republican, Prohibition and Butler are forced to pack the entire outfit. The last named takes in all the Greenbackers, the Anti-Monopolists, and the so-called workingmen.

There will be four tickets in the field in the election of October, and these include not only the state officers, but many of the county and congressional districts. All of the parties are determined to put in a ticket, and there is an opening for one.

In many instances wholly irrespective of the probabilities of success. One of the consequences of this division is that it is extremely difficult to figure out anything like approximate results.

Didn't Go Home Till Morning.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25.—The republican state convention held an all-night session here on Thursday morning. A new executive committee was selected and empowered to name the presidential electors.

Amid much confusion a state ticket composed of the following was nominated: Governor, D. C. Connerly; lieutenant governor, D. Augustus Stroker (colored); attorney general, C. J. McCarty; secretary of state, R. L. Smith; superintendent of education, Joshua T. Wilson (colored); auditor general, Samuel W. Nelson; comptroller, Gen. E. J. Sawyer (colored). It is asserted that there will be a bolt and another convention.

Logan in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 25.—Gen. John A. Logan was the guest Thursday of Hon. John F. Lewis, editor of the Intelligencer. During the evening many citizens called on the general, among others the senior class of Washington and Jefferson college. A procession was formed at 2 p. m. and escorted Gen. Logan, Hon. W. D. Kelly and others to the fair grounds where a large mass meeting was called.

The general was followed by Kelly, Powell, Clayton, Col. Anderson and Gen. Coff. At night there was a torchlight procession which was reviewed by the distinguished visitor and Mr. Kelly addressed a large assembly at the fair grounds. He departed his time to the tariff question principally.

Big Time at a Barbecue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The grand political event of the state campaign so far was the Democratic barbecue held here Thursday. Thirty stoves and fifty sheep were slaughtered. It is estimated there were 20,000 people present. Speeches were made by Gen. W. F. Voorhees, William S. Holman, Jason B. Brown and others.

Completed Their Ticket.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—The Democratic state convention completed a state ticket Thursday by nominating for lieutenant governor, Andrew D. Wilson; secretary of state, C. O. Antung; treasurer, T. J. Maloney; attorney general, Stanley B. Morse. A full electoral ticket was named.

Deadlock in a Congressional Convention.

BRAVER DAM, Wis., Sept. 25.—The deadlock in the Democratic congressional convention continues. From the sixty-fifth to the eightieth ballot the result was: Delaney, 10; Dick, 8; Sawyer, 5; Sumner, 3. There is no talking when the lock will be broken.

Ben Butler at the Fair.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 25.—Gov. Butler delivered the annual address Thursday at the Granite County Agricultural society. Some 3,000 people assembled to listen to his address, which was devoted mainly to politics.

Boomiets.

Carl Schurz addressed a large audience at Cincinnati Thursday night.

Ben Butler has engaged a special train to carry himself and Senator Grady about Ohio and Michigan during the week beginning October 1.

Gov. D. Pratt, Democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin, has defined his position on "sumptuary" legislation. He says he is opposed to all such laws.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, spoke at Dwight, that state, Thursday afternoon, and Senator McDonald, of Indiana, addressed the Democrats at Logansport, Ind., on the same day.

Next Thursday promises to be a field day among Indiana politicians. Blaine, Butler and St. John will all be at Indianapolis, and preparations are making to give them an immense reception by their respective party friends.

Democratic congressional conventions have nominated Thomas Butlerworth in the Sixth Illinois district, A. J. Patterson in the Seventh Massachusetts district, and George Ross in the Seventh Pennsylvania. The Republican placed in the field L. E. Atkinson in the Fifth Massachusetts, and James T. Davis in the First Massachusetts.

The Kaiser Wilhelm.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 25.—The Emperor William was received here Thursday with evidences of great popular enthusiasm.

Griggs Giveaway.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, sores, burns, wounds, and all other sores. It is positively one pile, better, and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by Stearns & Baker.

"Bozeman" at Prentice & Bronson's.

Go to Foote & Wilcox's for nobby neck wear.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Pastry, etc., and delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Dr. Price's Lullaby Yeast Gems,
FOR SALE BY GROCERS
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Lullaby Yeast Gems

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MISCELLANEOUS

Real Estate

BLANCHARD & HALL,

(Successors of H. H. Blanchard.)

We have for Sale, Rent and Exchange a larger number of City Residences, Business Blocks, Residence Sites, and Rock County Farms, than all the other real estate dealers in this city combined.

Residence lots from \$200.00 to \$7,000.00. Farms from \$2,000.00 to \$10,000.00 in Rock County.

Any person wishing anything in the real estate line can serve his or her interests best by paying to us, we have the largest and

